

The Republican.

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1867.

Another False Statement.

The Democrat of last week contained the following:

"Week before last the Republican of this place, made the announcement that a Democratic ex-Trustee in this county, was a defaulter to the amount of about two thousand dollars, and that another was thought to be unable to account for all the funds which had come into his hands. As to the first we deem it but justice to state that the ex-Trustee alluded to, has settled the accounts, and there was found in his hands about \$1,500 which he was unable to pay. His securities, however, have advanced the money for him, and he has amply secured them from loss."

It is not true, for saying that it is not true that "his securities have advanced the money for him." If they promised him to do so, they have not yet done it, on the contrary, we understand that they do not intend to pay any portion of the defalcation at present, for the reason, although they are "amply secured from loss," as the Democrat says, for the whole amount of the ex-Trustee's defalcation, they hope to get paid by the ex-Trustee himself, by proving, by the ex-Trustee himself, that he had no cent of the amount he reported on hand at the settlement in 1866, previous to their going security for him. If they prove this, by the ex-Trustee, he will probably render his former securities liable for whatever sum he may owe for the time, but will it not be a rather an awkward position? Did he not swear that his report was true and correct? But, it may be construed that although he had used the public money for private purposes, he did not commit perjury in swearing to the correctness of his report, but this construction seems to us, will relieve his former securities of all liability.

In the meantime, school teachers, many of whom are indigent females, and all others, who have claims upon the Township Treasury, must wait for their money. Six, eight, ten or twelve months longer. If the ex-Trustee, as the Democrat asserts, "has amply secured his securities from loss," why don't they advance the money to pay the needy creditors of the Township? Many of whom have already been compelled to sell their claims at a sacrifice. They cannot claim inability, as they can borrow the amount any day, if they have not got it on hand of their own. If they cannot do any better they should sell or mortgage the property made over to them by the defaulter in order to secure them, which we understand, was purchased by the ex-Trustee with the public money.

Jeff Davis.

The last scene in the Jeff Davis farce, says the Indiana Journal, has probably been played. He is at large under bonds to appear some months hence to answer to an indictment for treason, but when he appears the case will probably be continued, and after lingering on the docket term after term, will eventually end in a *non prosequi*, as most other treason cases have.

Now that Davis is at liberty he is doubtless the recipient of the sympathy and cash received from the South while a prisoner. At any rate he will no longer fare sumptuously at the expense of the Government. That he deserves the most severe and rigorous punishment for the cruel murders of Andersonville, we do not doubt, for although no direct proof has been discovered that he ordered the systematic starving of prisoners, it is unaccountable that *Andersonville* should have perpetrated such enormous cruelties on their own responsibility. He certainly knew the horrible condition of the Andersonville prisoners, for it was a subject of discussion in the *sebel* Congress and of comment in southern newspapers.

If his conscience is not seared by the number and magnitude of his crimes, and dead to every sentiment of remorse, he *represents* his life in his bosom for the brief term of his life.

The horrors of the pestilential prison were a *study* of Union soldiers perishing from starvation and exposure, will be associated with his name and memory, as well as history shall preserve to future generations the thrilling annals of the great rebellion.

The point species of these murdered thousands may not disturb the repose, or trouble the dreams of the late occupant of Fortress Monroe, and it is possible that the desolate condition to which the South has been reduced by his guilty ambition may not move his cold, passionless nature, but history will pronounce him and those who with him were instrumental in producing the secession of the southern States, the greatest criminals of the age.

The editor of the "Wonderful" paper in this place who boasts that he made out of the office in 1866 and two months and seven days in 1867 over \$1,700 clear of all expenses, with a subscription of less than 100, says we have offered to publish divorce notices for \$2. This is another of his lies. We never said anything of the kind. But we say now that we charge our advertising customers \$1.50 per square of 200 lines or less, for three insertions, and will publish legal notices of every kind at the same rate. If a divorce notice can be compressed into a square and a third we will publish it for \$2, or \$3 for two squares—that they usually make.

The Democrat, with its insignificant circulation, 200 less than this paper, charges for all advertisements, except legal, \$1 a square for one insertion and 50 cents for each additional insertion; for legal advertisements its terms are: "91.50 a square for the first insertion, and \$1.00 a square for each additional insertion." This is more than double our rates, while the circulation is nearly one-half less. What right has the editor to charge twice as much for legal advertising as he does for other kinds? If he can charge double, what is to prevent him from charging any amount he pleases? Who can limit him and what is to prevent him from charging his own absurd rates, from obstructing the very channels of justice?

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In this State, whose only excuse for charging double price for legal notices is their necessities, will compel the Legislature to establish the rates for legal advertising, and if, in doing so that body should fix the rates at, say 25 cents a square per 100 lines, for three insertions, which is more than most papers charge, what would the Democrat editor receive for a divorce notice, which usually makes two squares?—\$2, which is all he ought in justice to charge now. Our fee, at the same rate, would be \$3.50, or 60 cents more than we charge now. If the Democrat cannot live without charging nearly quadruple this rate it ought to die.

Jeff Davis.

Proceedings in Court in the Habeas Corpus case—The Prisoner Discharged from Military Custody—His Immediate Arrest Under an Indictment for Treason—He is Released on Bail of \$10,000—Joy of the Inhabitants at his Liberation—His Future Course.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

Richmond, Va., May 13.

The proceedings in court today in the case of Jefferson Davis occupied about an hour and a half.

EARLY ARRIVAL VERIFIED.

The programme heretofore indicated probably was fully carried out, and the great chief of the rebellion has been set at liberty. There was some doubt early last evening what course Judge Underwood would pursue, but it was believed at a later hour by those most likely to be informed that he had determined to release the prisoner, on bail. Mr. Davis' friends confidently announced this morning that he would be at large before night.

GREELEY'S INFLUENCE.

It is understood that Mr. Greeley's arguments probably had something to do with inducing the Judge to the decision he finally reached.

THE CITY AS IT WAS AN EARLY HOUR.

The city was all astir at an early hour this forenoon. The court did not open till eleven, but a large crowd was gathered about the Custom House, in which it was to be held, an hour before that time, and as soon as the doors were opened, the little room was filled to overflowing.

Mr. Davis was taken from the hotel about a quarter before eleven, and after reaching the Custom House, sat till he was wanted in the room he formerly occupied as an office for transacting public business. He was accompanied by General Burton, the United States Marshal, and two or three friends.

OPENING OF THE COURT.

As soon as court was opened Judge Underwood announced that the regular order would be put aside for to-day. Some formal directions were given, and then, at about twenty minutes past eleven, he said he was ready to hear the return of General Burton to the writ of *habeas corpus* heretofore issued.

THE PRISONER APPEARS.

There was a buzz of excitement as General Burton appeared with the prisoner, but it did not equal that occasioned by the entrance of Mr. Greeley.

DISCHARGE AND RE-ARREST.

After the writ and return thereon had been read, the Judge, in a very grave manner, paid a handsome compliment to General Burton, and then, no one objecting, directed the discharge of the prisoner from military custody, following the discharge, an immediate order for his arrest by the United States Marshal, through the form of making the arrest, Mr. Davis remaining seated, receiving the paper with a slight inclination of the head, and passing it to the Marshal, who was some six feet from him, but nothing like a demonstration.

Mr. Greeley rose to make a motion that Mr. Davis be admitted to bail. The spectators pressed about as closely as possible to see the prisoner, and the proceedings, there was a most intense interest manifested during the brief colloquy between the court and the attorney, who named the bail to be fixed at a quarter of a million, so that the South might show how ready politicians and moneyed men were to become, and the amount named, which was agreed upon appeared to be generally satisfactory.

THE BAIL BOND.

There was a decided sensation when Mr. Greeley's name was called, and he stepped forward as first bondsman, and the paper in which the names of Jeff Davis, Horace Greeley, Augustus Schell, John Minor Botts, and a dozen leading Republicans, as co-sureties appear together, is certainly a curious and suggestive document. It is understood that two blanks on the bond are to be filled with the signatures of Gerrit Smith and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

THE ATTORNEY.

The attendance in the court room was mainly that of ex-rebel friends of the prisoner. Besides the attorneys and correspondents there were a few soldiers and thirty or forty colored men. Every inch of space was occupied and many persons clambered upon chairs, benches, tables, and window sills, so that they might see and hear to better advantage.

Mr. Davis sat very quiet and erect during the proceedings, smiling from time to time as friends came forward to shake his hand, and congratulate him on his release.

Mr. Greeley looked quite as happy as any of the late Confederates when the court announced that it would accept bail, and the greeting he gave Mr. Davis was very cordial.

There was a most hearty and forcible cheer when the Judge directed the Marshal to release the prisoner, and for a moment or two there was a great struggle on the part of those anxious to extend congratulations.

The passage of Davis back to the hotel was a great gratification. The street soon filled with people and the windows on both sides were crowded with ladies. His whole progress was greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs.

The interview between Mr. Davis and his wife and counsel, and their friends who were first admitted to their room, is spoken of as very touching. The company joined in prayer, which was offered by the Episcopal clergyman, under whose ministrations the Davis family sat during his Confederate Presidency.

During the afternoon Davis held an informal levee and for two hours or more his parlor was crowded by the people of Richmond, all secessionists of any note being present. He is also receiving friends this evening.

He advised his brother in Mississippi this afternoon that he should visit New York immediately, from thence it is understood he will go to Canada, where his children are, unless he determines to meet them here in New York. After seeing them he will return to Mississippi. His friends announce that he will live as quietly and secluded as possible during the summer and fall.

New Advertisements.

The Young Arabian Horse.

Dick Taylor.

Will stand at the subscriber's stable the present season, and will accommodate a few acres. For terms, &c., enquire of the advertiser. He is a beautiful dapple sorrel, five years old next fall, and is full of spirit and courage. He is undoubtedly the purest Arabian horse in the State, and those who want to raise \$500 horses will do well to call and examine him. He will bear up to any test, and is a perfect model of a horse, and shows his blood in his disposition, form, muscles, sinews and every other particular.

Apply to M. L. SMITH.

May 17, 1867—3t.

New Advertisements.

Woolen Factory.

Wanted.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF

Wool.

at the

TIPPECANOE TOWN

Woolen Factory.

To be Manufactured into

BLANKETS, FULLED CLOTH,

CASSIMERES, DOCKERS,

SHEEP'S GRAY JEANS, PLAIN

AND WOOLEN GOODS FOR LADIES

AND CHILDREN.

Custom Work,

Such as

SPINNING, WEAVING, CARDING,

DYEING, FULLING CLOTH &c.

DONE TO ORDER, IN THE BEST

MANNER.

After three years' trial, we have our factory complete and ready to receive all kinds of wool, and we will give the whole attention of the factory to the delivery of goods and cloth manufactured by us. We will exchange cloth for wool on terms. Wool can be delivered at the factory store of A. A. Allen & Co., or at the factory, 100 East 28th St., N. Y.

Dyeing Done to Order.

11-27-3m

F. D. & P. S. ALLEN.

\$3,000 REWARD

TO THE HOLDER OF THE

Fortunate Certificate!

The Drawing of

WHITTIER'S

Horticultural Association

July 4th, 1867, at St. Joseph, Mich.

THERE WILL POSITIVELY BE

NO POSTPONEMENT.

FIRST PREMIUM, THE

Model Fruit Farm!

Situated at the corner of the great Peach Orchard of

St. Joseph, Mich.

CONTAINING 34 ACRES.

4,000 PEACH TREES, 1,000 PEAR TREES,

500 CHERRY, 200 PLUM,

2,000 APE VINES, SEVEN ACRES IN

BERRIES.

AND ONE OF THE FINEST HOMES IN THE

State.

Grandest Excursion

Ever made on water, FREE OF CHARGE.

Only a limited number of tickets

will be issued to each steamer.

Please observe: The regular

fare is \$4, and for \$5 you secure

THREE Certificates in the Grand En-

terprise and ONE Excursion Ticket.

TEN STEAMERS!

Ten Bands of Music!

Will leave St. Joseph, Docks, Nos. 4

and 6 River Street, Chicago, Ill., on

the morning of the 4th of July on a

Pleasure Excursion to the great

PEACH ORCHARD and FLOW-

ER GARDENS of MICHIGAN.

The Excursion will leave at 8 o'clock

in the Morning, and return at 10

o'clock in the evening.

NO LIQUOR WILL BE SOLD OR ALLOWED ON THE

Music and dancing the order of the

day.

St. Joseph, Michigan, is situated directly opposite

Chicago, on Lake Michigan, where hundreds of re-

spected gentlemen from all over the world, and

residents, there are three lines of steamers plying

backwards and forwards.

FIRST.—There will be a grand excursion, com-

ing 50,000 persons, at \$2 each, including car-